

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a method for electrochemically detecting sequence-specific nucleic acid-oligomer hybridisation events. DNA-/RNA-/PNA oligomer signal strands which are bound to a conductive surface at one end and are linked to a catalytic redox active unit at the remaining, free end serve as a hybridisation matrix (problem). Proportion of the single strand oligonucleotides are hybridized by treatment with the oligonucleotide solution (target) that is to be examined. The electric communication between the conductive surface and the catalytic redox active unit, which is initially non- or barely existent, is increased. A hybridisation event can thus be detected using electrochemical methods such as voltammetry, amperometry, potentiometry or conductivity measurement.

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